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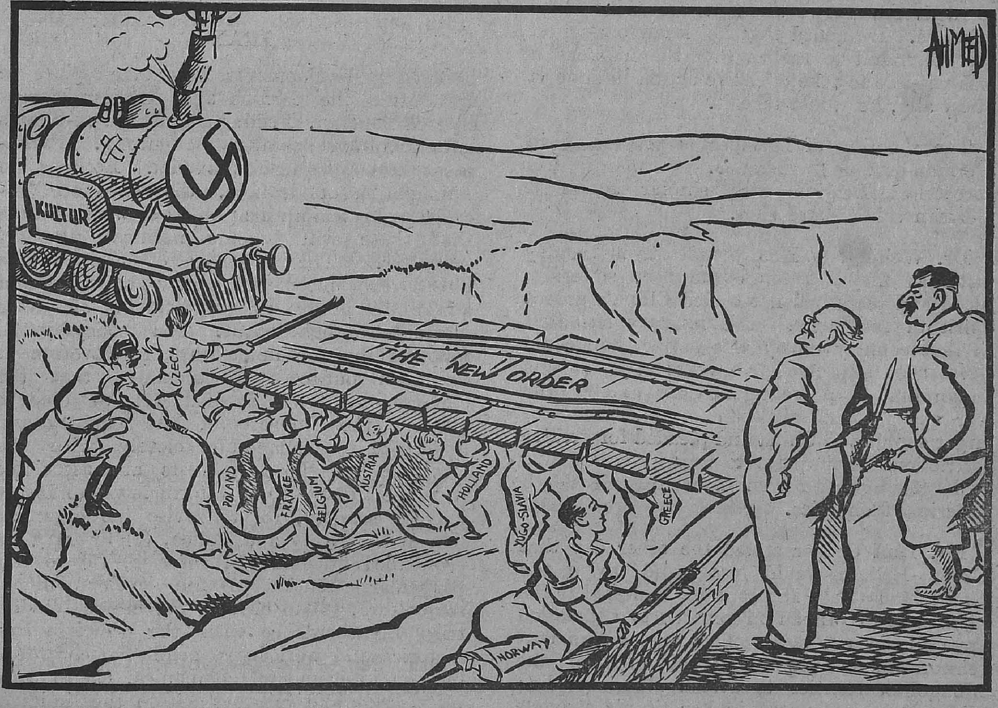
CONTENTS

	PAGE
Notes of the Week	1
American Neutrality Act	6
Iran and the Allies	8
The Shape of Things to Come	10
Hitler's New Order	17
The Axis Speaks—and is Answered	18
War in the Air	20
Diary of the War	22

HITLER'S NEW ORDER



'Never did so mocking a fantasy obsess the mind of man" . . . CHURCHILL.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

THE WEEK

Pink Star, an American-owned ship, has been sunk near Iceland. It left New York with a general cargo. It is the fourth United States ship sunk by German action. President Roosevelt has announced that the Administration is considering the question of arming United States merchantmen.

A new Free French National Committee has been formed in London by General de Gaulle. The Committee would consist of eight or nine competent French representatives throughout the world. The new Committee will act as trustees for France until such time as they can hand over to a constitutionally representative French Government. The policy of the Committee will be the liberation of French territory.

The situation in the Russian front, especially in the south, continues to be serious. Russians have evacuated Kiev. The industrial resources of Russia are, of course,

affected, but there appears to be reason for sober confidence in view of the increasing Allied help to Russia, the high morale of Russian troops and the efficiency of the Russian military organization and communications. Large territories have been lost but the armies are more or less intact after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Germany cannot now hope for an early victory and its aim to destroy the Russian armies is not destined to be fulfilled.

Some importance attaches to the observations made by Mr. Ede, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, in regard to the suggestion made in some quarters that Great Britain should take offensive action somewhere in order to afford relief to Russia which is being hard-pressed by Germany. Mr. Ede told a British audience that such action, taken too soon without full preparation, would be far worse than waiting to deliver a blow when it would be most effective. He added that he knew enough of Mr. Churchill to realize that the moment it was possible to take offensive action in support of an ally, he would take it.

The shooting of hostages is proceeding in German-occupied France. Germany has threatened Belgium with similar action if German soldiers are shot.

Dr. Wellington Koo broadcast on Sunday last that fifty months of sacrifice, suffering, blood and tears had not cooled China's ardent spirit of resistance. The military situation in that country to-day was better than could have been expected two years ago. It was Japan that was feeling anxious to end the war and feeling desparate. He asked for larger supplies to China and pleaded for greater restrictions on imports to Japan, which was still getting oil from Mexico and South American Republics.

Mr. Duff Cooper stated the other day that Great Britain would not stand by if the Netherlands East Indies were molested. The intentions of Japan in regard to aggression are still yet not clear. One report says that reinforcements are being sent up to the Mongolian frontier to attack Russia if her plight becomes serious in her titanic struggle with Germany. In Thailand, however, there appears to be some nervousness in official quarters about impending developments. Meanwhile, exploratory talks between America and Japan do not seem to be making any headway.

It is officially stated in London that "in view of the commercial agreement recently signed between Switzerland and Germany, the British Government are no longer able to continue the limited facilities hitherto accorded for passage through the blockade and across enemy territory of materials for Swiss industry. The Government, however, appreciate the difficulties of Switzerland's position and will continue to give facilities within reasonable limits for import into Switzerland of foodstuffs and fodder and of certain other goods exclusively destined for domestic consumption." The move is not an act of retaliation but simply a recognition of a state of affairs which exists through no fault of Switzerland or of Great Britain. It is believed that the Swiss understand the position.

Great Britain has warned Finland that if the latter invaded purely Russian territory, she would be treated as an enemy. If Finland ceased fighting, Britain would see what could be done to improve Russo-Finnish relations.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of India, who flew to London, has returned to India after consultations with Mr. Churchill and members of the Imperial General Staff. He also met General Auchinleck on his way back.

IRAN

Striking developments have taken place in Iran after the British and Russian forces entered Teheran. Feeling against the ex-Shah's administration has become strong. Parliament has demanded his trial. Perhaps in anticipation of trouble, the ex-Shah has ceded to his son all his properties which means that these will become national property hereafter. The Minister of Justice has already announced that a new era in Iranian affairs in almost all departments of State would be brought about. The policy to be followed by the new Iranian Government has been outlined. It is stated that the Government have decided (1) to observe entirely the interests of the country and undertake to collaborate closely with the Governments whose interests are associated with their own, (2) to reform laws, to insure judicial security, (3) to revise the organization of the Army and Police, (4) to carry out economic and financial reforms, (5) to pay particular attention to the development of agriculture, (6) to develop the national industries in accordance with the principle that factories and workshops shall be controlled by non-governmental companies, (7) to complete roads and railways within the limits of the financial capacity of the State, (8) to complete and develop national educational institutions, and (9) to develop a health organization with particular attention to public health. The Allies' demand that diplomatic relations between Iran and the Axis countries should be severed is already being carried out.

The internal situation cannot yet be stated to be stable. It can reasonably be asserted, however, that the people of Iran are beginning to appreciate the motives which inspired British and Russian military action in that country. What happened to certain European countries under Nazi domination cannot have escaped their notice, nor can they

fail to note the beneficent intentions of the British Government in Syria and Iraq. Syria has already attained independence and Iraq's sovereignty and integrity have been respected.

Events in Iran since the entry of Allied troops in that country on August 25, and the reasons for such action have been well described in a broadcast speech by Major-General G. N. Molesworth, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, on 20th September which is reproduced elsewhere.

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND THE ALLIED COUNCIL

A step of far-reaching importance to the future of international relations was taken at the second meeting of the Allied Council held on September 23, 1941. The Atlantic Charter was accepted and other resolutions of great import were adopted. The following is the text of the resolution on the Atlantic Charter :—

"The Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia and the representatives of General de Gaulle, leader of the Free Frenchmen, having taken note of the declaration recently drawn up by the President of the United States of America and by the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, on behalf of His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom, now make known their adherence to the common principles of policy set forth in the declaration and their intention to co-operate to the best of their ability in giving effect to them."

In announcing Russia's acceptance of the Charter, M. Maisky, Soviet Ambassador in London, said : "The Soviet Government proclaimed their acceptance of the fundamental principles of the declaration of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt—principles which were so important in the present international circumstances. The consistent application of these principles would secure the most energetic support on the part of the Government and people of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was willing to render all possible assistance to the peoples becoming victims of aggression and fighting for the independence of their native land. Russia had also consistently advocated general disarmament."

The resolution regarding the supply of food and other articles to countries released from Nazi oppression, which was also adopted, runs as follows :—

(1) That it is their common aim to secure that supplies of food, raw materials and articles of prime necessity should be made available for the post-war needs of countries liberated from Nazi oppression.

(2) That while each of the Allied Governments and authorities will be primarily responsible for making provision for the economic needs of its own peoples, their respective plans should be co-ordinated in a spirit of inter-Allied collaboration for the successful achievement of the common aim.

(3) That they welcome the preparatory measures which had already been undertaken for this purpose and express their readiness to collaborate to the fullest extent of their power in pursuing action required.

(4) That accordingly each of the Allied Governments and authorities should prepare estimates of kinds and amounts of foodstuffs, raw materials and articles of prime necessity required and indicate the order of priority in which it is desired the supplies should be delivered.

THE CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA

Nearly three months after the German army claimed that the road to Kiev lay open, as the Russian army in the south had been annihilated, that city has, indeed, fallen to the invaders. The loss of Kiev is serious enough for the Russians since, heroically defended for many weeks, it served as a bastion protecting northern Ukraine. There is however, no need to take too tragic a view of this; its loss was considered inevitable from the time that Marshal Budenny withdrew his forces in good order, leaving it to defend itself as best as it could. It was attacked from the front and encircled from both flanks and on Saturday last the Germans announced they were actually in the city. The Russians have now to be on guard against a greater danger—a pincers movement, one claw of which is formed by the German troops advancing from Chernigov, north of Kiev, and the other by the forces that crossed the Dnieper at Kremenchug and reached Poltava, both aiming at the capture of Kharkov, which is really the most important city of the Ukraine. Germany has already put forth her claims in the usual manner, one of them being that half a million men are entrapped in the area behind Kiev and that over three hundred thousand have been taken prisoner. It is difficult to believe this. The fact that nothing but "scorched earth" has been left behind by the Russians at Kiev (as the Germans have been forced to admit rather ruefully) and that Russian rear-guards are fighting magnificently immediately east of Kiev shows that the evacuation of the city has been arranged systematically, that any troops left behind will have incalculable effect in harassing the German flank and rear and that Marshal Budenny has safely withdrawn his main forces to the Donetz River, where he will no doubt defend the approaches to the industrial regions. And Odessa defies all attempts of the Germans and Rumanians to take it, inflicting heavy losses on them.

In the Central Sector, powerful Russian counter-attacks continue under the leadership of Marshal Timoshenko while, in the north, Marshal Voroshilov is defending Leningrad with magnificent valour and skill. Even the Germans admit withdrawal at certain places in the Leningrad sector, following powerful counter-attacks by the Russians, including a bayonet charge. It is claimed that the Finns in the far north have scored successes and have captured some islands in the northern part of Lake Ladoga, as have the Germans in the Gulf of Riga; but it is equally clear that the Russians are generally holding out and have inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy. German losses in officers have been formidable just round Leningrad and the Russians continue to report the annihilation or rout of several German regiments. That Germany has paid dearly for her successes is revealed by M. Maisky, the Russian Ambassador to Britain. He says that, at a moderate estimate, German losses on the Eastern Front are three million (killed, wounded or missing), that over 8,500 German planes have been destroyed and that one-third of the whole German army is now *hors de combat*.

Meanwhile the flow of help to Russia is pouring in a regular stream from Great Britain, America and also India. Such help was not waiting on the Moscow Conference. Unlike Germany, which is unable to give Japan any help by any route, Great Britain has been pouring in supplies because of her command of communications over vast distances. At a rough calculation one-third of the Russian demands have already been met by Great Britain. Russia has her own highly developed munition factories and she requires raw materials which include rubber, boots, wool, woollen cloth, hides, lead, jute, shellac, cobalt and industrial diamonds, which are being sent in large quantities. Even before the beginning of September 15 million pounds worth of goods had been sent to Russia. Naval help is also given, as announced by Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty. In the week ending September 28, the whole output of British tank factories is being sent to Russia. America has given Russia a credit of 100,000,000 dollars. Two tanks with oil for Russia have already reached Vladivostok and nine other ships are on their way. It has been recently announced that 200 American fighter aircraft intended for Britain under the Lease and Lend Act have been diverted to Russia with Great Britain's consent.

NAZI DESIGNS IN MIDDLE EAST

It is generally believed that the German General staff will soon launch a big offensive against the Crimean Peninsula by land, sea and air and try to push further east to the Don basin and reach the oil-producing regions of the Caucasus before winter sets in. As an alternative, they may start a drive eastwards through Asia Minor with the object of cutting the Suez Canal and threatening the very gates of India. Thanks to the swift action taken by the British in Iraq, then in Syria with the assistance of the Free French and finally in Iran with the help of the Russian army moving in from the north, these plans can be developed only by involving Bulgaria and Turkey in the war. The *Times'* correspondent reports that two opinions seem to exist in high German quarters: first, that of the German General Staff, according to which, in view of the tremendous risks run by the German armies advancing along the Russian coast to the Caucasus, Germany must feel safe that no danger whatever threatens her from Turkey and must obtain additional conclusive guarantees to that effect. The other opinion, of which Von Papen, the German Ambassador at Ankara, is the chief exponent, is that a satisfied Turkey can be trusted to remain out of the war and that, therefore, no peril menaces Germany from that quarter. In Papen's opinion additional guarantees, such as the repudiation of the Turkish alliance with Britain for instance, are unnecessary and dangerous because if German demands were made which were incompatible with her dignity and independence, Turkey might react to them in a sense opposite to that which Germany wishes. Acting on the assumption that the capture of Leningrad is now a foregone conclusion, the correspondent says, German military experts are now concentrating their attention almost entirely on the new offensives designed to acquire possession of the whole of the Ukraine. King Boris is expected to visit Hitler's headquarters and the Bulgarian Minister in Berlin, M. Draganov, has returned home presumably to accompany the King. Von Papen has just returned from Berlin after a discussion of the Dardanelles question and above all, of ways and means of persuading Turkey to allow Italian naval units to enter the Black Sea. Turkey as guardian of the Dardanelles might become the most troublesome obstacle to the realization of Axis plans. The fundamental principle of Turkish policy, as laid down by the late great Kamal Ataturk, is non-attachment to any great single Power or group of Powers. Hitherto Turkey has scrupulously observed the Treaty of Montreux which requires her not to allow the passage of any war vessels through the Straits during a conflict. Berlin fears that Turkey will resist all efforts to induce her to change this attitude. This would completely frustrate Axis operations which are essential to the success of the advance on the Caucasus. For months past the Germans have been sending overland to the Black Sea speed-boat and submarine parts, to be assembled at Bulgarian ports.

And Todt, the Nazi communications expert, recently began at top speed to improve railroad traffic to the Balkans. However, until Germany possesses bases at the other end of

the Black Sea, Germany could not, with such light craft, attack the powerful Russian Black Sea Fleet which guards the sea routes to Crimea. But if Germany controlled the Black Sea and the Dardanelles, Rumanian oil and Donetz coal could pass by the Mediterranean or the Adriatic and thence to all occupied Europe. This would relieve the Central European railway system at a moment when the freezing up of rivers, notably the Danube, and of canals makes inland waterways unusable.

TURKEY

If Turkey could be persuaded to join the Axis, Germany would have a still quicker way to strike across at Iran and Syria. There is also direct rail communication from Austria through the Balkans and by way of Istanbul and Ankara to the Russian frontier and Tiflis, the capital of Transcaucasia. On the other hand, if she joined the Allies and thus made it possible for the British Fleet to use the Black Sea, major German plans could be effectually thwarted. If the Turks decide to resist by force of arms, the combined Turkish and Russian Back Sea fleets would be stronger than any force that Italy could send to the assistance of the German arms in these waters. Nevertheless, Turkey is in a difficult situation. Her frontiers in Europe are well fortified, especially along the line of the Meritza river which divides her territory from Greece; and Adrianople, commanding the frontier with Bulgaria, is a first-class fortress. German and Italian forces, however, hold the former Greek islands off her coasts and the threat of landing would be serious. Since the German capture of Crete and the establishment of strong German and Italian air forces working from Greek aerodromes, it is not easy for naval help to be sent by the British Mediterranean fleet. The Germans hold Lemnos Island, commanding the entrance to the Dardanelles; and Mytilene, commanding the entrance to Smyrna, the second most important commercial city and naval port of Turkey; while the Italians in Dodecanese Islands, and particularly Rhodes, are in a position to launch attacks by sea and air on many points on the Turkish coast. Such landings, if they are successful, would threaten the rear of the Turkish armies holding Turkish territory in Europe north of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. With heavy air support, seaborne expeditions might also be sent from the Bulgarian ports of Varna and Burgos to attempt landings on the Black Sea coast. The success of such expeditions would depend on whether air concentration was strong enough to neutralise counter-action by the Turkish and Russian fleets in the Black Sea.

What help could Turkey expect (asks the well-kown naval expert, Lord Strabolgi, better known to India as Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy)? The British and Russian Governments have promised all possible assistance if Turkey is attacked and defends herself. British help can be sent by sea to the port of Alexandretta and by good railway communications *via* Damascus and Aleppo. There the railway line joins the main Turkish system. British help can also be sent overland by fairly good road communications from Mosul. Aerial reinforcements can be flown from India, using a series of aerodromes through South Persia and Iraq. These air routes to Ankara were in regular commercial use before the present war. India has a vast reservoir of man power and is becoming a great arsenal for the production of munitions. The Russians could send help by sea from their Black Sea ports of Novorossisk, Poti and Batum to the good Turkish harbours at Trebizond and Samsun. Both these latter ports have good railway communications with the main Turkish system. As already mentioned, there is a main railway line from Tiflis *via* Leninakan, Erzerum, Sivas and Ankara. There is fairly good road communication possible for modern motorized traffic through the Turkish fortress of Kars, and there is also aerodrome communication from Transcaucasia right through Turkey. Since the Turkish capital was moved from Constantinople to Ankara, the country is less vulnerable and less open to pressure from Europe. The Turkish winter is severe in the mountains, and serious campaigning would have to be over by November. The next six weeks are likely to be the most critical in Turkey's long history.

BULGARIA.

As for Bulgaria, King Boris is really on the horns of a dilemma. Germany is reported to have confronted Bulgaria with a virtual ultimatum, demanding her prompt entry in the war against the Soviet Union. But the Bulgarian Ruler and his Government know that there will be an uprising in the country where pro-Soviet sympathy is strong, though there may not be any great unrest if Turkey is to be declared Bulgaria's enemy. A State of Emergency has already been proclaimed in Bulgaria while her rulers decide what to do in the face of the German ultimatum. In spite of the bland disclaimer by the Bulgarian Minister of the Interior of any aggressive intentions on the part of his Government, ominous troop movements are reported. Soviet Russia, however, in two stiff notes, has warned Bulgaria against lining up behind the Axis. And it is thought that she will not remain a passive spectator when Bulgarian territory and ports are being used as bases for attack against the Russian coast. The fear of Russian reprisal may possibly act as a deterrent on Bulgarian ambitions.

A peep into Bulgarian history shows that Russia aided the revival of her national spirit in the latter half of the 19th century. The relations between Bulgaria and Russia continued to be friendly up to the outbreak of the

(*Continued on Page* 16.)

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY ACT

MR. CORDELL HULL'S TIMELY LEAD

A very important declaration of policy regarding America's relations with foreign countries has now been made by Mr. Cordell Hull. It is of great significance because if his suggestion is adopted, it will prove to be almost a turning point in the gigantic struggle which is now going on between Hitler and those powers who are out to put an end to Hitlerism. The American Secretary of State has publicly announced that he favours a revision of the Neutrality Act. In his view, the present Neutrality Act is as likely to get the United States into war as keep the United States out of war. The Act, though it has no arms embargo in it, is still, in his view, an obstacle to provide all the aid that Great Britain and those who are fighting aggression need at this crucial moment.

Col. Knox, Secretary of the Navy, has followed up Mr. Hull's statement by frankly and openly demanding the total repeal of the Neutrality Act, because " there should be no handicap on those trying to keep the war away from these shores (America)." Mr. John Green, President of the Industrial Union of Maritime Shipping Workers of America has supported this move which has further been urged by influential American newspapers. The President himself has stated that the matter was definitely undergoing study and that there would be some decision on this subject next week.

There has been, since the war began, a tremendous upheaval in American foreign policy. In the early months of the war, America was, more or less, isolationist. The familiar view that the ' United States did not pull chestnuts out of the fire for either of the belligerents' was in vogue, and there was deep-rooted suspicion and distrust of Great Britain's foreign policy, especially of Mr. Chamberlain's appeasement of Germany. But with the fall of the Low Countries and of France, there came a decided change in American public opinion. It was realized that Hitler's *blitzkrieg* was not an isolated act but was part of a plan for the domination of the world and that if England fell, then it would be America's turn next.

Mr. Roosevelt, backed in this respect by his opponent Mr. Wendell Wilkie, favoured the utmost possible aid to Great Britain and those who were struggling against Nazism. The result was that the United States became neutral neither in thought, word nor deed. The Lease and Lend Act was passed to enable Great Britain and her Allies to get whatever munitions of war they wanted in their struggle against Germany. The first appropriation of 7,000 million dollars has since been followed by a demand for a further appropriation of 5,985 million dollars. Active aid is now being given not only to the Allies but also to Russia of ships, planes, tanks and war materials of every kind. It has been declared by President Roosevelt that he had ordered as Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces the shooting of any surface-raider, aeroplane or submarine found in the Atlantic right up to Iceland. These measures, far-reaching in their scope, have been taken, firstly, because America abhors quite as much as other democratic countries the evils arising from the Nazi doctrine of racial hatred; secondly because America desires to put an end to the Nazi ambition of world domination; and thirdly because it is believed that consistently with the existence of the Neutrality Act, America would be helping her own defence by providing all the war material of which Great Britain and the Allies may be in need.

And what is this Neutrality Act? Between the years 1933 and 1937 the American Neutrality Act underwent four changes. Under the Act of 1937, Americans were forbidden to participate in a number of activities considered undesirable from a national point of view. For instance, they could not export arms, munitions and implements of war to any belligerents or to any neutral State for transhipment to a belligerent. They could not deal in the securities of any belligerents, though ordinarily commercial credits might be granted. Further American ships could not carry arms to any belligerent State or any neutral State for transhipment thereto, nor could they be armed. It was unlawful for American citizens to travel aboard belligerent vessels. At the end of 1939, however, President Roosevelt asked Congress to lift the embargo on arms and munitions. It was argued that under the then Neutrality Act with the arms embargo, Germany might receive munitions transhipped through Italy, the Soviet Union or some other neutral country while Britain, surrounded by water, could not do so. The revised measure was carried and the Neutrality Act, as it stands today, contains five important provisions. They are summarized by the *Foreign Policy Reports* of New York.

Proclamation of State of War: Whenever the President, " or the Congress by concurrent resolution, shall find that there exists a state of war between foreign states, and that it is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of citizens of the United States," the President shall issue a proclamation naming the states involved. Other states are added as they become involved in the war. Th arms embargo provisions of the 1937 Act, applying to both war and civil strife, are eliminated.

The qualifying phraseology of this section now permits the open recognition of a state of war abroad without the necessity for applying the Act. Such a situation might occur in the case of a local land war between two small and distant states, or even in such an instance as the Sino-Japanese or Soviet-Finnish ' war ', where invocation of the Act may be deemed contrary to American interests. On the other hand, Congress now shares responsibility with the President for bringing the Act into operation. Whether a President can be forced by Congressional resolution to act in a matter of foreign affairs, however, is a moot question in constitutional law.

Combat areas: Should the President thereafter find " that the protection of citizens of the United States so requires, " he shall proclaim combat areas into or through which no American citizen or vessel may proceed. These areas may apply to surface vessels, aircraft or both. Violation of this provision is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Combat areas may be altered or abolished at the President's discretion.

Full discretion to proclaim combat areas was vested in the President because of general agreement that only the executive possesses the knowledge and the power of quick action needed to demarcate danger zones.

Commerce with States engaged in armed conflict: Once the Act is invoked, it is unlawful " for any American vessel to carry any passengers or any articles or materials to any belligerent "—with certain exceptions listed in the following paragraphs. It is likewise illegal—with exceptions—to export or transport to any belligerent, on any vessel, " any articles or materials (except copyrighted articles or materials) until all right, title, and interest therein shall have been transferred " to a foreign organization or national. Losses in connexion with the sale or transfer of title of such articles or materials shall not be made the basis of a claim put forward by the United States Government. This provision precludes American diplomatic representations on behalf of Americans who extend credit to belligerent nationals.

By special exemptions embodied in the law, trade with certain areas presumed to be relatively safe may continue in American vessels and without prior transfer of title, except for munitions, American vessels may carry passengers or goods still owned by Americans " on or over lakes, rivers, and inland waters bordering on the United States." Thus, normal trade relations—except for the munitions traffic—continue in most respects unchanged between the United States and Canadian citizens and private enterprises not acting on behalf of a belligerent government. They are also maintained with persons in belligerent as well as neutral territory over most of the rest of the earth's surface. American and neutral vessels may carry articles other than munitions without previous transfer of title, as well as mail and passengers, to any Atlantic port, and to any port on the Pacific or Indian Oceans or their dependent waters. But American vessels may not enter a combat area under any circumstances.

In the North Atlantic, outside the combat area and in the Mediterranean, normal trade may in general be carried on with neutrals such as Spain. American vessels, however, may not carry cargo or passengers to belligerent territory situated in this region.

Financial transactions: While a state of war is declared to exist Americans may not " purchase, sell or exchange bonds, securities, or other obligations of the Government of any state named in such proclamation ", or of any political subdivision or person acting in its behalf, if the obligations are issued after the date of such proclamation. Nor may they " make any loan or extend any credit " (except for communications charges) to any such government, political subdivision, or person. Renewal or adjustment of existing indebtedness is, however, specifically permitted. This section permits unlimited extension of credit to private individuals or enterprises in belligerent states provided they are not acting on behalf of their governments; but a specific prohibition prevents the sale on credit of arms, ammunition and implements of war to any person whatever in a belligerent state.

Unlawful use of the American Flag: It is declared unlawful for foreign vessels to use the American flag or distinctive American markings. An offending vessel is barred from American territorial waters for three months except in case of *force majeure*. This provision is intended to discourage the systematic misuse of the American flag by belligerent merchantmen—a practice adopted by belligerents in the World War, and one which made it difficult for German submarine commanders to spare American vessels. It is doubtful whether the penalty enacted is sufficiently severe to put an end to abuse of the neutral flag. A more effective measure might be to forbid offending merchantmen to enter American ports for the duration of the war or, if the misuse of neutral flags were authorized or permitted by a belligerent, to bar American ports to all the vessels of that belligerent. One difficulty here is the impossibility of directly preventing any action committed outside the jurisdiction of the United States.

The object of this Neutrality Act is of course, in one sense, to prevent America from being dragged into the war, but that in practice is impossible because a belligerent may, by its repeated violation of the international law, force America into the war. Strict neutrality under any condition would involve repeated surrender of rights which would obviously humiliate America and prove in the end to be her own undoing. The American

(*Continued on Page 9*)

IRAN AND THE ALLIES

PRESENT SITUATION REVIEWED

Major-General G. N. Molesworth, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, spoke as follows in a broadcast on 20th September:

Since the sudden entry of Allied troops into Iran on August the 25th, which was necessitated by the grave situation which had arisen owing to the vacillations of the Iranian Government the rapid turn of events has not been easy to follow and may have led to some confusion of thought in many people's minds. You may therefore be interested in a chronological account of the events and considerations which led to that action, and of subsequent developments which have included the abdication of the Shah, Riza Khan Pahlevi, and the advance of British, Indian and Russian troops beyond the boundaries of penetration originally intended into the neighbourhood of the Iranian capital of Teheran.

A cloud of Axis propaganda has combined with an element of normal human speculation and ignorance of conditions in a country which has been a closed book to the outer world for many years, to confuse the issues and to render apparently complicated what is in reality a clear-cut situation. Some weeks before the German attack on Russia, the Allies, and most directly Britain and India, had been becoming increasingly concerned about Axis activity in Iran. Not only had we had experience, of a sharp and menacing kind, of German and Italian attempts to sabotage Iraq and gain control of Syria, but when, with British and Indian help, the constitutional Government of Iraq was re-established and Syria was saved from betrayal by the Vichy authorities, the bulk of those Axis agents and hirelings who were responsible for upsetting the stability of these Muslim States took refuge in Iran.

Already in Iran there were over two thousand German nationals carefully distributed in the key departments, industries and communications of the country. With what was regarded as an unfriendly neglect of their obligations under the Saadabad Pact, Iran then took no steps to prevent Axis agents, like Rashid Ali from Iraq, pursuing their subversive activities against their own country and continuing their intrigues with their employers.

ALLIED ATTEMPTS TO NEGOTIATE.

Repeated requests were made to Iran both by His Majesty's Government and by the Iraq Government on this point, particularly asking that people like Rashid Ali should, if given the hospitality of Iran, be placed in residence somewhere well away from any possibility of making further mischief. The attention of the Iran Government was also drawn to the grave possibilities involved in allowing so many German nationals to remain not only in their country but in such vital positions. The Iranian Government, which was in fact the Shah himself, paid no heed to these representations. Nevertheless we contented ourselves with reiterations of our feelings on the matter. An affair, however, which might have been regarded as merely an annoyance, resolved into a serious threat following the German attack on Russia. It then became clear that these Axis intrigues in Iraq and Iran were not merely designed to create anti-Allied feeling and discomfort in these areas, but were part of a deep-laid plot in a long-range plan for a drive to the East. Thus Russia too became intimately and seriously concerned with the threat to the rear of her Caucasian front from these Germans in Iran.

His Majesty's Government and India, and the Muslim States in the Middle East, were no less made abruptly aware of what German designs on Iran foreshadowed. From a mere propaganda campaign they had evolved into a direct military threat to the security of India and Iraq. This could not be countenanced for a moment. No time was therefore lost in making joint representations to Iran, pointing out the dangers, and making the comparatively mild request that for Iran's own safety and security, as much as in the interests of her neighbours, the numbers of Axis nationals in that country should at least be reduced immediately to reasonable proportions.

These representations and arguments were repeated time and again both by His Majesty's Minister and the Soviet representative. They were all in vain, and it became increasingly clear that the Shah's private financial arrangements with Germany, whereby he exchanged his country's products for industrial machinery to fit out his own properties, were much too profitable to his personal pocket for him to consider either the hardship he thus imposed on his people or the dangers to which such relations exposed his country.

DECISION TAKEN FOR OCCUPATION

When it finally became clear that the Shah was bent on procrastination, and was either unwilling or unable to see the fate that might be in store for Iran if the German drive to the Black Sea and the Caucasus continued, the Allied Governments decided to take action. British, Indian and Russian troops therefore entered Iran on August 25th and rapidly pushed forward along certain lines. Their purpose was threefold. First and foremost, to bring about the expulsion of the Axis population in Iran. Secondly, to safeguard and ensure the adequate protection of Iran's vital oil areas. Thirdly, to secure the integrity of the lines of communication running down from the Caucasus into Northern Iran. The last two points were almost entirely linked to the first and had the Axis elements been expelled, could have been secured by mutual

arrangements without interfering in Iran in any way, a method which would have obviously been to everyone's advantage and which would have economised in the use of Allied troops.

On the entry of our troops, it became immediately obvious to our Commanders, that the people of Iran by no means regarded the invasion as a blight. On the contrary, the civil population gave our soldiers a spontaneous and in many ways a remarkable welcome. They also showed an immediate desire to co-operate. Even the Iranian Army, which was under the direct command of the Shah and was his own personal creation, displayed little inclination to resist.

The Shah's order to cease fire brought about an immediate halt to the Allied advance, subject only to completing the garrisoning of the oil areas and establishing contact between the Russians from the north and the British and Indian forces in the south.

The Shah thereupon summoned new Ministers to his assistance and the Allied terms were immediately presented. These terms outlined a limit to the geographical areas in which Allied troops would remain for the duration of the crisis and categorically guaranteed the withdrawal of these forces when the war situation permitted. They asked further for the immediate surrender of the Axis nationals in Iran and for the expulsion of Axis and pro-Axis Legations. Finally they required of Iran satisfactory arrangements for transit facilities and the use of the communications across their country with Russia.

EX-SHAH'S OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTICS

These terms were readily accepted by the Shah's Ministers who were fully aware that barring the actual entry of troops, these terms were in fact what the Allies had attempted and could have achieved by negotiation. But while the Shah's Ministers undertook to implement these requests, the Shah himself not only gave little support to their efforts but actually and directly obstructed. Whatever his motives, this situation was thoroughly exploited by the Axis diplomatic representatives in Teheran and by the German nationals who still remained at liberty. Meanwhile from Iran's own point of view this situation gave little sign of the more liberal Government the Iranians hoped would now result. The Ministers were almost powerless against the Shah's autocratic opposition, and the very administration of the country was in danger of disintegration because of the confusion at the head.

In view of the apparent inability of the Iranian Government to secure the surrender of the Axis nationals and the expulsion of the Legations, the Allies therefore dicided to move troops to Teheran itself. Meanwhile, however, the impossible situation between the Shah and his own Ministers resulted in the Ruler's abdication in favour of the Crown Prince. In a country where personal rule had been so absolute and so entirely comprehensive, the switch over to a new form of Government was beset with difficulties for the Iranians themselves, particularly in the peculiar circumstances where the conscript army of Iran was tending to disintegrate. It was therefore decided that the abdication should not affect the advance of token Allied forces to Teheran, where they would be in a position to give any necessary support to the Iranian authorities, and prevent the Axis elements from deliberately creating and encouraging confusion as they had been doing.

Such is the present position and the steps in its developments. It now remains to be seen to what extent the new Government in Iran will be able to fulfil their obligations both to the Allies and the Iranian people and maintain the administration of the country.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY ACT—(*Continued from page 7*)

Neutrality Act was designed to avoid local controversies in regard to maritime warfare, the growth of an unhealthy boom resulting from unregulated supplies to countries at war and intimate financial relations with belligerents. It is an anomaly that, while the American Navy can protect British and other foreign ships crossing the Atlantic, can shoot at German warcraft on sight, it cannot escort American merchant men in those same to send American-owned and operated ships waters. It is an absurdity to send American-owned and operated ships to places like Iceland under the flag of Panama while they should be sailing under their own colours. Though there are loopholes in the Act which may enable the Government to evade its provisions, the existence of the legislation, in Mr. Cordell Hull's opinion, is a formidable obstacle to rush aid of all kinds to the Allies including Russia. Vital changes in the Act would, one may hope, provide for carrying arms and ammunitions in American ships convoyed by American warships. The impediments to close financial relations with the Allies would also disappear. Further progress of the idea formulated by Mr. Cordell Hull will be followed with anxious interest by all those who realize the gravity of the present war situation, which requires that American help should be rushed to Great Britain and Russia with ever-increasing speed and in quantities sufficient to give superiority to those engaged in mortal combat with Nazism.

"THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME"

I.—THE BRITISH SOCIAL REVOLUTION

PROBLEMS, 1940

"Bad towns are an invisible burden on every citizen damaging his health, his pocket, his enjoyment of life. And bad towns are unnecessary." *Maxwell Fry.*

Houses are "modern machines for living in," and factories are "20 acres of chaos;"

"Housing Acts" lay down certain minimum standards of space and light, heating, etc. These are fine amenities. In fact, however, their cost is too high for the quality of building, plan, and equipment for the average middle class pocket. The pleasures of comfortable living existed in the colourful realm of advertisement only and were duly conveyed in posters and picture magazines, providing what social psychologists called "substitute satisfaction."

England still had Disraeli's "two nations"; G.B.S. railed against "those with dinners and no appetites and those with appetites and no dinners." Art was regarded as an esoteric luxury, and pleasure for the masses meant an orgy of mechanical passive enjoyment.

There is :—

Speculation in land values; Jerry built houses, the tyranny of "instalment" and ever "deferred" comforts, and the danger of the little man being caught up in the false glamour of security in a "system."

Illness, except when grave, was a luxury which the average man could ill afford. The specialist attended only to the very rich or the very poor. The ordinary practitioner had not the resources to tackle complex diagnosis and treatment. The general death rate was 12·8 per 1,000, and infant mortality 62 per 1,000, which compared unfavourably with United States of America, Germany, Norway, Holland.

In Education there are still two systems—one for the rich, one for the poor; education ends too early for the poor; the excessive specialization of our higher secondary and university education is producing "uneconomic intelligentsia."

The "Means Test" scarred British Industry. The ideal of "the economic man" had yet to give place to "the social man." Housing and rent subsidies were not adjusted to family needs.

Aggressive appetite abroad was fed with appeasement. The profits of precarious peace were preferred to realizing the hardship of immediate social reconstruction.

THE VOICE AND FACE OF BRITAIN 1941

"I admit the existence of riches and poverty cheek by jowl. I admit that housing conditions here are in many places indefensible. The fundamental point of difference between us and Hitler is that we have fought our way out of feudalism towards freedom, whilst he wishes to impose a new feudalism. We must help in the creation of conditions under which nations will be able to work out their own salvation without let or hindrance by others. The task of creating new conditions must be a great and continuing co-operation effort, in which all who are willing will play their part. We are planning to get rid of ugliness in our towns and to build a fairer Britain."

Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood, 13th Jan. 1941.

"The last war left the social life of Britain largely untouched. This is a totalitarian war, in which there is no distinction between soldier and civilian, women and children. We oppose hate and lies with truth and sympathy.

"In the fraternity of arms, in the comradeship of the Home Guard, in the fellowship of fire fighting, artificial differences have melted in the fires of war."

W. I. Brown, 2nd February, 1941.

Lord Reith heads a committee "for the reconstruction of town and country." A central planning committee is devised to avoid speculation and make possible suitable plans for compensation. War brings into vivid reality the difference between "the masses" and "the people," the former the dupes of dictators, the latter the vital principle of democracies. Five hundred million pounds is being spent annually on social services—even in war time.

Donald Tyrman states on 15th June 1941. The objective of economic plan is now "abundance value" and not "scarcity value." There is to be a socially approved national minimum in necessities and comforts for all.

Master of Balliol, A. D. Lindsay says (Jan. 1941) "The same kind of education for all up to the age of 13; up to the age of 18 there must be an 'educative control;' public schools should be brought into the general system; curriculum of universities must be overhauled."

Lord Elton, on 10th March 1941, observed that evacuation, communal kitchens, war taxation, clinics in country mansions have all gone towards liberalization of education in the widest sense. The manufacturer forgets his profits; the worker his trade union restrictions; the consumer foregoes his luxuries; all help to finance expenditure from which no material return is expected.

"In facing common danger," says Mallory Browne of America, "the people have learned common consideration. With all the grimness of battle, I believe there is more kindliness in Britain to-day than in all its history."

II.—THE COMMONWEALTH UNITED

ANSWERING THE CALL
1940

The Statute of Westminster was thought by many to have made the Empire a brittle confederation. "In a crisis," said the croakers, "the Empire countries would all be casualties."

The war came. It found them unprepared but sturdily loyal to Commonwealth values. Every unit began to set its house in order and with solemn resolution to make up the leeway in war production.

Separate declarations of war showed Hitler with how many foes he had to reckon. Convoyed by the Royal Navy, Commonwealth contingents crossed the oceans to danger points without the loss of a man. Canada became hostess for the great Empire Air Training Scheme.

But for months the war seemed far away and there were prophets of stalemate. When the grim events of Summer 1940 showed the world's peril, few Empire units had smelt battle. Their opportunity and their glory were yet to come.

WEATHERING THE STORM
1941

Mr. Mackenzie King of Canada regards London as the ultimate citadel of freedom and co-operation, with England as the first necessity of civilization.

Smuts of Africa, the first dominion-born Field Marshal, repeatedly affirms his faith in victory as the logical consequence of the justness of the Allied cause.

Mr. Menzies of Australia finds "a steel strand in the fibre of English character" and in it the sheet anchor of freedom.

Mr. Fadden of Australia knows "Australia's destiny is in unity."

Mr. Peter Fraser of New Zealand finds inspiration for his countrymen in the unquenchable spirit of freedom in England.

"India needs Britain more than Britain needs her" says Sir Mirza Ismail, Empire Statesman and celebrated administrator of a State in India.

Canada spends between 8 and 9 hundred million dollars in aid to Britain. One in four Australians are engaged in war activity. The public expenditure in war now is equal to the total peace budget in South Africa. New Zealand sends an uninterrupted stream of agricultural commodities and has over 300,000 men engaged in war and allied production.

III.—THE ISSUE FOR EUROPE

DUNGEON OF DESPAIR

Hitler's war aim is the extinction of England and the establishment of universal serfdom. The "people" he seeks to establish as sovereigns are himself and his satellites who, in the mental blackout of the world, are to wield their sceptre in sterile isolation.

"The German nation has had in the last 100 years Bismarck and Moltke; The Emperor Wilhelm II and Ludendorf; Hitler, Goering and Himmler; No Lincoln like America; No Gambetta like France; No Gladstone like England. That is why she is exclusively responsible for this war. This lack of political education should not express itself in Germany again."

President Benes.

FORTRESS OF FREEDOM

"We are fighting to free all European nations, and this includes Germany, from tyranny."

Commander King-Hall, 6th Feb. 1941.

"Just as the liberty of the individual must have regard to the needs of the community, so must every nation in future accept its obligations to the general family of nations and be ready in both the political and economic sphere to consider the welfare of its neighbours.

"Our aim will be prosperity justly shared. Our two peoples will appreciate the immense responsibility that will jointly rest on them."

Lord Halifax, 26th March 1941.
Pilgrim Society, New York.

"There is a good chance of preserving the democracies if the democratic powers win, and none if Germany wins."

Bertrand Russell in the "New York Times."

"The requirements of security are more likely to be met by fitting a liberated Germany into a wider and stronger frame-work for the world."

The "London Times," 1st August 1941.

III.—THE ISSUE FOR EUROPE

DUNGEON OF DESPAIR

France

Offer of radical Anglo-French Union made by Mr. Churchill in 1940 a few days before her tragic crash was rejected. The Treaty of Compiégne followed. Alsace and Lorraine were annexed to the Reich. French commerce, industry, banking were linked to German needs. The home of Voltaire becomes the prey of Vichy.

Liberty is corroded by Laval, and the guillotine is set up again, this time to do the work of foreign tyrants.

Czechoslovakia

Fifty thousand Gestapo, 300,000 soldiers attempt to strike terror into the hearts of the people, pervert their economic life and rob them of their culture.

Poland

Seventy thousand civilians are executed; 150,000 are deported: Poles are made the helots of the Nazi hierarchy. A second Polish White Paper reveals the problem the Nazis have set themselves: " the biological destruction of Poland."

Norway

Trade dislocated, the press muzzled, government reduced to a Quisling mockery, tottering on its rickety props of mass arrests and murders.

Denmark

Jacobsen, under his imitation Fuehrer Clausen, plays the Nazi game and helps in his nefarious ways the insidious penetration of Germans.

FORTRESS OF FREEDOM

France

De Gaulle goes from strength to strength. He and his 60,000 men affirm " the war is not lost, the country is not dead, hope is not extinct." In August 1940 Great Britain lifted the blockade from Free French colonies. The spirit of France rises in angry protest in Paris and attains critical expression in the shots that failed to attain their deadly purpose in their attack on Laval, Giffon and many German officers. Four hundred thousand tons of French mercantile shipping serve the Allied cause.

Czechoslovakia

The Czech Provisional Government in England avers its faith in Allied victory and the need to rebuild Europe by collaboration on democratic principles. Diplomatic relations with Poland and Russia are resumed. A Czech unit is raised in Russia and Czech pilots serve in the Royal Air Force.

Poland

President Rackzkirwiez's free Polish Government in London carries on its co-operative work with England. In the words of M. Zaleski (August 5) " Poland with the British Commonwealth defends freedom and civilization." On July 30, 1941, " a turning point in history " occurred: the agreement with Russia: 120,000 Poles on Soviet soil join Russia in her heroic struggle against Germany: 100,000 tons of shipping add their quota of strength to Allied shipping. Polish airmen gain honour and distinction in the Royal Air Force.

Norway

Prof. Koht said in Europe's capital, London, on May 5: " We say now, as our fathers said in 1814, no Norwegian shall be a slave."

To which King Haakon (May 7) adds: " I and my Government firmly resolve to hold out until the country is liberated. The fight is for the future of Norway." Norwegians of military age serve in the free Norwegian forces and 3,250,000 tons of shipping serve the Allies.

Denmark

The Danish Council, formed on October 10, 1940, in London, has never ceased in its continuous practical support for those principles of co-operative government for which a pre-war Denmark had become justly celebrated.

III.—THE ISSUE FOR EUROPE

DUNGEON OF DESPAIR

Holland

To-day Musret attempts to mutilate the spirit of Holland with martial law, and its body with raw food.

Belgium

Food is plundered by the Nazis; railway trucks are stolen to bolster up the creaking transport structure in the East; Silence is imposed on all public organs of expression.

Greece

The price of Nazi rule is perversion, persecution and plunder and Greece pays them. The Greeks who deny the rule in sullen silence are rewarded with conscript labour.

Yugoslavia

Pavelitch and his gang of thugs, the *Ustashi*, help Hitler and his jackal in creating the arena for dictatorship—the desert. In disunity is Nazi strength and accordingly Croatia, Serbia, and Montenegro suffer dismemberment.

Rumania

Fraud follows famine and famine follows fraud. Rumanians are forced to fight against Russians and yield territory to Hungary and Bulgaria. Jews are tortured into accepting military labour.

Hungary and **Bulgaria**

Duped by Nazi promises they discover that each is used as a catspaw in the Nazi game—Bulgaria against Turkey and Hungary against Russia.

Russia

A vast country with almost unlimited resources was chained by political pressure to Germany's war machine, yet marked down to be Hitler's prize victim.

FORTRESS OF FREEDOM

Holland

" The Netherlands Union ", the nucleus of unquenchable independence, gains a membership of over one million. Pilots of the D.E.I. man planes that are the gift of free Dutchmen from all over the world. Van Kleffens places the rich and varied resources of the Dutch colonies at the Commonwealth's disposal. A rich and stout hearted naval tradition makes amends for the " Medway incursion " of the 17th century by providing the Allies with over 2 million tons of shipping.

Belgium

King Leopold refuses to return to the throne as a Nazi puppet. " The Libre Belgique " and the " V " campaign vivify the drooping spirit. A Belgian brigade helps to blast the last shreds of Italian Imperialistic vanity in Africa. A million tons of Belgian shipping help to fight ' the mocking fantasy " of Hitlerian manufacture.

Greece

Greek guerillas operate from mountain fastnesses, burn harvests in Thrace and wreck military trains. One hundred thousand tons of Greek shipping eludes the greed-drunk Nazi eye and joins the Allies.

Yugoslavia

Serbian guerillas damage the Sarajevo-Brod railway and patriot irregulars wreak their righteous vengeance in Montenegro, Sanyak, Herzegovina, etc. King Peter places in Allied hands 120,000 tons of shipping.

Rumania

Thirteen Rumanian Generals shot or arrested for refusing to lead their men against Russia. Dr. Maniu, leader of the Peasant Party, boldly voices the opinion of the inarticulate and asks Antonescu to call off the war.

Hungary and **Bulgaria**

Desertion in the Hungarian army, sabotage in Bulgaria give the unmistakable answer to Nazi pressure.

Russia

Germany herself broke the chains by a treacherous invasion. Contrary to Nazi expectations the Russian people realize what they are fighting for and fight for it magnificently. Burying all ideological hatchets, Britain, Russia and the U.S.A. begin to build a new front against Hitler.

IV.—AMERICAN AWAKENING

SYMPATHY AND SCEPTICISM, 1940

In June 1940 American opinion was aloof and pessimistic. In August, when the U. S. A. secured the use of British bases in the Western hemisphere and released 50 destroyers for Britain, Churchill said of Anglo-American co-operation: " Let it roll ".

But it was only just beginning. Roosevelt was not yet re-elected, and Germany was determined that he should not be. There was sympathy for Britain, hatred for Hitler, but no clear realization of America's own danger.

Not till Dec. 17 was the phrase " Lease and Lend " heard. Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate for the Presidency, did not falter on the issue of aid to Britain, and backed Roosevelt's scheme " with modifications".

AID AND ACTION, 1941

Re-elected Third Term President to Nazi dismay, Roosevelt declared in inaugural speech (Jan. 20): " We shall not retreat; we are not prepared to stand still". Two days later Willkie left for smash-hit tour of embattled Britain.

While America's huge peacetime production geared itself slowly to the needs of defence against world-domination, Roosevelt kept his finger on the sensitive pulse of his people's opinion, till Halifax could declare, visiting Britain (Sep. 17): " They've made up their minds about Hitler just as we have."

American milestones towards consolidation of anti-Axis front are:

MARCH 11:
Lease-Lend Bill becomes law.

MARCH 15:
" Britain needs ships, planes and food. From America she will get ships, planes and food ".—*Roosevelt.*
China also to be helped.

MARCH 24:
First Lease-Lend appropriation for 7,000 million dollars.

APRIL 9:
United States to have air bases in Greenland.

APRIL 20:
Mackenzie King meets Roosevelt for joint mobilisation of Canadian and United States resources.

MAY 27:
Roosevelt declares state of unlimited national emergency, assumes important powers and declares: " We do not accept and will not permit the Nazi shape of things to come".

JUNE 14:
Axis assets in United States frozen.

JUNE 17:
German consular offices in United States to be closed.

JUNE 25:
Roosevelt follows Churchill with announcement of " all possible aid to Russia".

JULY 8:
United States forces in Iceland. Sea route to be guarded.

JULY 26:
United States takes lead in economic action against aggressive Japan.

JULY 14:
Churchill-Roosevelt meeting revealed.

SEP. 1:
" We shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces "—*Roosevelt.*

SEP. 11:
United States ships will get their blow in first at any U-boat or raider in American defence waters.

V.—THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

THE CHOICE BEFORE THE WORLD

In the left hand column below are the eight points of the joint declaration of policy issued in the name of their Governments and peoples by Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt at their historic Atlantic meeting.

In the right hand column Nazi aims are exposed in quotations from Hitler's own words (as recorded by his former adviser Hermann Rauschnigg in his book "Hitler Speaks") and from other authentic sources.

CHURCHILL-ROOSEVELT	HITLER
1. "Their countries seek no aggrandisement, territorial or other."	1. "We must have Europe and its colonies . . . . Germany will spread its might far beyond its borders in the East as well as in the South-East. . . . We have a right to South America. . . . Natural instincts bid all living beings not merely conquer their enemies but destroy them." (*Hitler Speaks.*)
2. "They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned."	2. "This struggle will open to us the door to permanent mastery of the world. . . . There will still be the class of subject alien races. We need not hesitate to call them the modern slave class." (*Hitler Speaks.*)
3. "They respect the rights of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they will live and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."	3. "The day of small states is past. . . . We do not seek equality but mastery. We shall not waste time over minority rights and other such ideological abortions of sterile democracy." (*Hitler Speaks.*)
4. "They will endeavour with due respect to their existing obligations to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the trade and the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."	4. "After the end of the war Germany must digest the incorporated territories. From the economic point of view this means adjustment to the German economy." (*Voelkischer Beobachter*, 20–8–40.) "Our superior industrial products will be sold at very low prices to the whole world and will for example cause the United States to have not 7,000,000 but 30-40,000,000 unemployed. Mr. Roosevelt will then beg the Fuehrer on his knees to purchase from the United States not manufactured products but raw materials at prices which we will dictate." (*Nazi Agriculture Minister Darré to party officials, May* 1940.)
5. "They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social progress."	5. "All soil and industrial property of inhabitants of non-German origin will be confiscated without exception and distributed among the worthy members of the Party and soldiers who were accorded honours for bravery in this war. . . . This German aristocracy will have slaves assigned to it, these slaves to be their property and to consist of landless, non-German nationals. We actually have in mind a modern form of mediaeval slavery which we must and will introduce. . . . Work must be as cheap as possible in order that our economic conquest may spread extensively and rapidly." (*Darré.*)
6. "After the final destruction of Nazi tyranny they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurances that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."	6. "The world can only be ruled by fear. . . . Terror is the most effective political instrument. . . . I recognize no moral law in politics. . . . There will be no licence, no free space, in which the individual belongs to himself." (*Hitler Speaks.*)

V.—THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

CHURCHILL-ROOSEVELT

7. " Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance."

8. " They believe that all the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten or may threaten aggression outside of their country, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable methods which will lighten for peaceloving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

HITLER

7. " The German navy will be expanded to a strength worthy of a world power. It will carry the German flag and the German name over the face of the globe." (*Admiral Raeder, 28th January* 1941.)

8. " War is eternal. War is universal. War is life." (*Hitler Speaks.*)

" After the war, armament will go on at the present rate, bringing new world power to Germany." (*Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung,* 2–9–40.)

NOTES OF THE WEEK—(*Continued from Page* 5)

First Balkan war in 1912. In the Great War of 1914–18, Bulgaria joined the Central Powers. The peasants after the war resumed their pro-Russian attitude. After a good deal of hesitation and wavering, Bulgaria joined the Balkan Entente, formed in 1934. Axis pressure, however, increased so much after the beginning of the present war that in March 1941 she signed the Axis Pact. Germany has not so far felt it necessary to drag Bulgaria into war, especially because of the pro-Slav and pro-Russian sentiment of the peasant population. However, the Axis Powers have taken care to satisfy Bulgarian ambitions by carving out for her territory in Yugoslavia, Greece and Rumania but this has so far not been able to induce the Bulgarian people to give up their pro-Russian sympathy. The Government of Bulgaria under King Boris are between the devil and the deep sea. It remains to be seen whether they will succumb to the Nazi pressure and declare war on Russia.

HITLER'S "NEW ORDER"

THREE QUESTIONS ANSWERED

What is the object of Hitler's "New Order"?

"The object of the 'New Order' is to guarantee to the Greater German Reich a maximum of economic security and to the German people a maximum of consumption"—

Walther Funk, Nazi Economics Minister

What is the method by which this "New Order" will be achieved?

"All the soil and industrial property of inhabitants of non-German origin will be confiscated without exception and will be distributed primarily among working members of the (Nazi) Party."—

Herr Ernest Darré, Nazi Agriculture Minister

What blessing does the "New Order" bring which the "Old Order" failed to provide?

"Please do not interpret the word 'slave' as a parable or rhetorical term. We actually have in mind a modern form of mediaeval slavery."—

Herr Ernest Darré

Hitler's purpose is clear. The fantastic theory expounded by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg is to be put into practice. Rosenburg in his *Mythus*, claimed that a new mythical faith was arising, "a mythical faith of blood," a faith "supported by the most exact science, by which it is established that Nordic blood represents that Mystery which has taken the place of and superseded the ancient sacraments." Addressing Nazi Party leaders in Bremen on August 25, 1941, Rosenburg declared, "What we are fighting for is a Germanic Europe."

Hitler proposes to establish the German race as the *Herrenvolk* (Mastermen) of Europe. Non-Germans will be condemned for a thousand years (Hitler's own estimate) to the slavery of another Dark Age; they will be serfs receiving a mere pittance for their toil, while the master men live as wealthy parasites. The *Herrenvolk* will control all industrial activity ensuring the maximum of return for the minimum of effort and safeguarding the new regime against armed revolt, while the outcasts feed them.

A YEAR OF PRACTICE

For a year we have seen the "New Order" in action. How does the machinery work? Apart from war prisoners, 15 lakhs of labourers have been forced to work in Germany under threat of starvation if they refuse. This slave gang is recruited from Italy (classed as an occupied country by *Das Reich*), France, the Low Countries, Denmark, Poland, Norway, Czechoslovakia and the Balkan States. In many cases they are obliged to accept one-fifth of the wages they would receive under the "Old Order."

Under the "New Order," the wealth of Europe gravitates towards Berlin. For the privilege of being plundered and bludgeoned and dismembered, the Occupied Countries pay Germany a total of Rs. 120 crores, or Rs. 160 per head of the population, annually. Another Rs. 40 crores a year finds its way into the vaults of the *Reichsbank* in the form of taxes and forced loans. The price Germany pays for her purchases in the Occupied Countries is from 15 per cent to 40 per cent below that which would prevail in a free market. By accumulating clearing balances in favour of the Occupied Countries and issuing new currency which the Central Banks of the Victim States are forced to accept, the Nazis have borrowed at an average rate of Rs. 28 crores a year.

How appreciative are the subjugated peoples of these blessings which Hitler has showered on them?

In a broadcast to the people of Spain recently, the German radio said, "Hitler's 'New Order' promises men a life of freedom, as inheritors of the benefits of their own toil." But it is a piecrust promise. If it had not been broken, Signor Ansaldo would have had no cause to say, in a broadcast from Rome (August 31, 1941), "In all occupied territories and especially in France, there are people who are kicking desperately against the idea of continental collaboration."

In Norway, 18 Provincial Governors have resigned rather than obey the original Quisling; the local Nazi *gauleiter*, Herr Terboven, complains that, "Large sections of Norwegians appear to suffer from the English sickness."

In Denmark, Fritz Clausen reports that students refuse to understand National Socialism and the *Nordschleswigsche Zeitung* admits that "Blind hatred of Germany's Fuehrer and troops of occupation prevails in the leading commercial, political and military circles."

In Czechoslovakia, 116 munitions factory workers are executed in a single month for spoiling 3,000 tons of steel by the addition of sulphur and zinc to the molten metal which went into 7,000 guns which proved useless in action.

In Holland, British planes are cheered as they bomb Nazi targets and a German publicist bewails the fact that, "The saner Dutchmen who refuse to give to the Winter Help Fund because it is reported as being a Nazi

(*Continued on page* 19)

THE AXIS SPEAKS—AND IS ANSWERED

Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East

FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 8—14, 1941

MIDDLE EAST MENDACITIES

" Since the time the British have occupied Iraq its financial position has become very bad.

" In Egypt the British have to perpetrate even more atrocities. The Ministry of Egyptian Foodstuffs has announced a little more decrease in the rationing of foodstuffs. All this is due to the British having withheld Egyptian imports and exports.

" Reports from Beirut say that bread has gone scarce there. One does not get flour in Syrian cities." (*German news in Arabic and Persian, Sept.* 10.)

Here are some Baghdad Press opinions :— " There is none but Great Britain on whose alliance and word we can rely, because we find that other great powers attach no value whatever to the treaties they enter into with smaller powers."—*Al Zaman, July* 1941.

" Germany is well known for her Machiavellian policy—a policy which is not bound by any international convention or treaty. In pursuance of this policy Germany is out to attain her object by any means fair or foul." —*Alamul Arabi, July* 1941.

The Turkish Prime Minister Dr. Saydam said on July 5 : " British moderation and foresight in handling the Iraqi situation and her guarantee of Iraqi independence are worthy of Turkish praise and congratulation."

THE R.A.F. AND DR. GOEBBELS

" Needless to say the damage caused by the raid on Berlin is of no consequence whatever to the German war effort, the civilian morale is very high.' (*German news in English, Sept.* 9.)

Capt. Wolffblei, the spokesman of the German Air Ministry said recently :—

" Needless to s'ay the British air raids on Germany are indeed a bitter affair for many : . . . . The English are a very tough people, so do not get frightened by enemy air raids. Be tough, Germans."

" From June 22 to Sept. 9, Britain lost over 1,200 planes, while the Luftwaffe itself suffered insignificant losses." (*German news in Persian, Arabic and Hindustani, Sept.* 11.)

Germany's air losses amount to two-thirds of the British losses and this in spite of their increased reliance on anti-aircraft guns. The R.A.F. carried out 57 heavy night raids in July and 46 in August. In July the R.A.F. dropped 5½ times the weight of bombs dropped in January.

" The British Government intend to make sham concessions in connection with a complaint raised by Australia and New Zealand that they had to bear the chief losses in men." (*German news in English, Sept.* 10.)

In Greece British losses were 75,658 men, Australian 2,968 and New Zealand 2,266. In Crete British losses were 6,870, Australian 3,560 and New Zealand 2,540. In neither case do the combined Dominion losses amount to those of Britain. Every Dominion Premier without exception has consistently declared his Government's desire to take an increasing part in the war against Germany.

"HITLER'S NEW ORDER"

" Never did so mocking a fantasy obsess the mind of man."—Winston Churchill.

The " New Order " which Germany proposes to offer as the panacea for the world's ill is the " Old Tyranny." Here are some of its principles stated by its protagonists :

" We Germans are born to be masters of Europe and must conduct ourselves accordingly."—*Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung*, 7—10—1940.

" Our people are destined to be the pivot and leaders of Europe's new era, and they must always fight against the temptation to devote their energies for the good of others." —*Das Reich*, 6—10—1940.

" In the new European economy the nations will be free to develop their own resources and to trade with one another, but only according to German principles and methods."—*Dr. Funk*, 1—9—1940.

The Legend

" It is impossible to build a durable life in common in Europe, between nations which do not enjoy equal rights."—*Hitler, Berlin*, 24—10—1933.

" The new Europe is being built by the love and faith of the Fuehrer."—*Berliner Zwoelf Uhr Blatt*, 19—6—1940.

" The occupied territories are being systematically linked up with German economics, which are based on the principle that each inhabitant must have sufficient food."—*German broadcast to Yugoslavia*, 9—11—1940.

" Within a few months Germany has, in fact given freedom to this continent."—*Hitler at Munich*, 8—11—1940.

And for India Dr. Ley offers the advice :

" A lower race needs less clothes, less food, and less culture, than a higher race."

If Germany is to be the Protector of Europe how much does it cost to-day?

France pays 400 million francs a day.
Denmark pays 1½ million crowns a day.
Norway pays 3-4 million crowns a day.
Belgium pays 2,400,000 Rm. per day.
Holland pays 1,200,000 Rm. per day.
Rumania pays 1,750,000 Rm. per day.

The dairy herds of Denmark are slaughtered and sent to Germany; Norwegians export all their catch of fresh fish, Holland exports more vegetables to Germany in three months than she did to all countries during the same period in previous years. France gives 58 per cent of her livestock at Germany's bidding.

The Bitter Truth

" In the higher administration no Poles are employed. The Pole is only used for the lesser jobs."—*Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung*, 6—10—1940.

The German authorities are issuing yellow supplementary ration cards for sugar, fats, and meat to the German nationals in France.—*Radio Paris*, 20—12—1940.

" The German race needs more dwelling space and better living conditions than the Poles or Jews. The answer to the question : " By what right ', is ' By the right of self-determination ' ".—*Ley, Cracow, Nov.* 8—11—1940.

" Sabotage, passive resistance and thinly disguised hostility paralyse the adaptation of the Belgian economy."—*Le Noveau Journal, Brussels*, 1—1—1941.

" Degenerate Dutch are imprisoned for cheering British airmen."—*Essen National Zeitung.*

Men of Cologne imprisoned for listening to B.B.C.—*Kolnische Zeitung.*

Food scarcity, sabotage, train-wrecking, and " scorched earth " greet Hitler wherever he sets his foot.

HITLER'S NEW ORDER—*(Continued from page 17)*

institution, gladly give a guilder to any street musician if he plays national tunes before the house of a Nazi."

In Belgium, " Sabotage, passive resistance and thinly disguised hostility paralyse the adaptation of Belgian economy and, more particularly, of the people's mentality to the ' New-Order ' ", says *Le Nouveau Journal.*

In France, shots are fired at traitors Laval, Déat and Gitton. Ration books are forged by the million to embarrass the occupation authorities.

In Greece, the starving populace burn the harvest rather than reap it to feed Nazi mouths.

In Yugoslavia and Poland, the exploits of guerilla bands provide an eloquent commentary on the " life of freedom " promised by the " New Order."

WAR IN THE AIR

The following are the details of the British raids from home bases on enemy territory in Europe, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 16th September 1941:—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during British patrols (not specifically mentioned) over West European coastal waters.

Date.	Targets.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
September 10, Wednesday.	R.A.F. day fighter attacks on gun positions in N.W. France and shipping in North Sea. R.A.F. Coastal Command day bomber attack on convoy off Norwegian coast (supply ship torpedoed).	1 day fighter.	..
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on Royal Arsenal, factories and railways in **Turin**; other targets in N. Italy.	4 night bombers.	..
September 11, Thursday.	R.A.F. day fighter attacks on aerodromes in N. France, Belgium and Holland.	Nil.	...
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on naval base at **Kiel**; **Rostock**; docks at Le Havre and Boulogne. R.A.F. Coastal Command night bomber attacks on docks at Haugesund (Norway); aerodrome near Stavanger; shipping off Norwegian coast (supply ship hit); convoy off Dutch coast (supply ship and barge hit).	3 night bombers.	..
September 12, Friday.	R.A.F. day fighter sweeps over English Channel and Dutch coast. R.A.F. day bomber attack on convoy off Dutch coast (large ship afire). Fleet Air Arm day bomber attack on shipping off Norwegian coast (2,000-ton supply ship sunk; other vessels damaged).	1 day fighter.	1 day fighter.
	R.A.F. night bomber raid on industrial objectives in **Frankfurt-am-Main**; other targets in the Rhineland; docks at Cherbourg. R.A.F. Coastal Command night bomber attacks on submarine base at St. Nazaire; shipping off Frisian Islands (supply ship hit).	2 night bombers.	..
September 13, Saturday.	R.A.F. day fighter patrols over English Channel and occupied territory.	Nil.	1 day fighter.
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on **Brest** (battleship *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, cruiser *Prinz Eugen*); docks at Le Havre. R.A.F. night fighter attacks on aerodromes in N. France.	Nil.	1 night bomber.
September 14, Sunday.	(No reports of day or night operations)	Nil.	..
September 15, Monday.	R.A.F. day fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France. R.A.F. day bomber attacks on shipping at Haugesund (Norway) and nearby factory; convoy off Frisian Islands (one ship sunk, another damaged).	1 day fighter, 1 day bomber.	1 day fighter.
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on shipyards, factories and railways at **Hamburg**; Bremen; Cuxhaven; Wilhelmshaven; docks at **LeHavre**. R.A.F. night fighter attacks on aerodromes in occupied territory.	9 night bombers.	..
September 16, Tuesday.	R.A.F. day fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France. R.A.F. day bomber attacks on shipping off Dutch coast (patrol vessel sunk).	2 day fighters, 1 day bomber.	7 day fighters.
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on **Karlsruhe**; other targets in W. Germany; docks at Le Havre.	Nil.	...

The following are the figures of losses of aircraft due to enemy air raids on Britain, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 16th September 1941 :—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during enemy attacks (not specifically mentioned) on shipping in North-West European waters.

Date.	British losses.	Enemy losses
September 10	Nil.	..
September 11	Nil.	I night bomber.
September 12	Nil.	2 night bombers.
September 13	Nil.	..
September 14	Nil.	1 day bomber.
September 15	Nil.	1 day bomber.
September 16	Nil.	1 night bomber.

AIRCRAFT LOSSES SINCE BEGINNING OF WAR.

Since the beginning of war, the Axis Powers have lost 8,012 aircraft (apart from 4,000 estimated to have been destroyed during the Russian campaign), against 3,089 lost by the R.A.F. Here is an officially compiled list :—

	Year.	Axis.	R.A.F.
Over and around Britain	1939	23	..
	1940	3,030	847
	1941	568	37
Total ..		3,621	884
At Sea	1939	6	1
	1940	27	36
	1941	5	17
Total ..		38	54
Western Front	1939	14	5
	1940	943	374
Total ..		957	379
Scandinavian campaign	1940	56	55
Over Germany and occupied Territory.	1939	20	26
	1940	45	349
	1941	625	959
Total ..		690	1,334
Middle East	1940	421	78
	1941	1,666	305
Total ..		2,087	383
By Royal Navy	1939	3	..
	1940	241	..
	1941	319	..
Total ..		563	..
Grand total ..		8,012	3,089

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

19th Sep.—In offensive sweeps over the continent the Royal Air Force brings down 16 German planes and sinks four German ships. The docks at Le Havre are bombed.

20th Sep.—Berlin is bombed by the Soviet Air Force.

In the greatest daylight offensive of the war, the Royal Air Force strikes at the Nazis in Germany, in Norway and in France and sets on fire four enemy ships in a convoy off the Dutch Coast.

21st Sep.—The Royal Air Force raids Berlin and Frankfurt. Twenty-four enemy aircraft are destroyed during sweeps over France where a power station and railway objectives are bombed.

23rd Sep.—The Royal Air Force bombs Boulogne and damages a large enemy supply ship off the Norwegian Coast.

German airmen drop a few bombs on East Anglia but there are no casualties and only slight damage.

24th Sep.—The Royal Air Force bombs a large enemy supply ship off Norway and an enemy mine-sweeper off Dunkirk.

25th Sep.—It is announced in Simla that several Indian pilots have taken part in raids over Germany.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

19th Sep.—A Netherlands submarine sinks two Italian ships in the Mediterranean.

Shipping off Tripoli and Benghazi, the harbour at Bardia and the aerodrome at Gambut are bombed by the Royal Air Force, the Fleet Air Arm and the South African Air Force.

20th Sep.—Italy admits the loss of two escorted troop transports, torpedoed off Tripoli, where the Royal Air Force also successfully attacks an enemy destroyer.

21st Sep.—The Royal Air Force raids Benghazi.

22nd Sep.—Slightly increased shelling activity is reported from Libya.

British submarines destroy two Italian liners of about 25,000 tons each, sailing in a convoy in the Mediterranean, and damage a third of the same tonnage.

23rd Sep.—Enemy planes raid shipping in Gibraltar but only one hulk is sunk.

24th Sep.—British submarines successfully attack an Italian mine-layer in Central Mediterranean, also an enemy supply ship and a transport.

The Royal Air Force makes wide spread attacks on enemy ships in Central Mediterranean and off Libyan ports.

25th Sep.—It is officially denied in London that the British have attacked a French post near Djibouti.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

20th Sep.—Mr. Harriman, Head of the United States Mission to Russia, assures the Russians that the flow of American supplies will steadily increase.

President Roosevelt signs the biggest Tax Bill in American history—3,553,400,000 dollars—designed to help defray the costs of national defence and the Lease and Lend Programme.

22nd Sep.—Mr. Roosevelt confers with Congressional Leaders on the question of expediting the passage of the new Lease and Lend legislation.

Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, indicates that he favours a revision of the Neutrality Act.

23rd Sep.—The United States State department reveals the sinking of another American ship, *Pink Star*, in the waters near Iceland.

Both Col. Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, and Mr. John Green, President of the Industrial Union of Marine Shipping Workers of America, demand the repeal of the Neutrality Act.

25th Sep.—Senator McKellar introduces in the United States Senate a resolution to repeal the Neutrality Act.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

19th Sep.—The German High Command claims that German troops have entered Kiev. A bitter battle rages in the Leningrad sector where the Germans try their usual dive-bombing attacks. In a counter-attack, Marshal Voroshilov's troops destroy 40 German tanks and capture many others, driving back an enemy tank division.

German and Rumanian troops are mauled by the defenders of Odessa. And in the Murmansk region, many German regiments are decimated.

20th Sep.—Mr. Lozovsky the Soviet Spokesman, refutes, Finland's charge (of aggression) against Russia.

The Nazis claim they have bombed Odessa and Moscow but the Soviet say that only one German plane got through to the capital, causing insignificant damage.

Lord Beaverbrook, Head of the British Mission, leaves for Russia, after appealing to workers to speed up the production of planes for the Soviet.

21st Sep.—The Germans claim the surrender of the entire garrison at Kiev, which the Russians admit having evacuated after a bloody struggle.

The Germans also say they have reached the Sea of Azov. In the north they claim the capture of the Islands of Worms, Moon and Oesel in the Bay of Riga.

The defenders of Leningrad throw back the Germans at many points. In the Central Sector, Marshal Timoshenko's forces are maintaining their pressure on the Germans. In the south, the Russians re-occupy the Island of Horitza in the Dnieper; and a Russian submarine sinks an enemy transport (8,000 tons) in the Black Sea.

22nd Sep.—The Germans claim successes in naval engagements in the Black Sea and the Baltic but admit that the Russians have left nothing but scorched earth in Kiev—thus indicating that Marshal Budenny has safely withdrawn his main forces to the Donetz River.

M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, visits British factories working 66½ hours a week to rush tanks to Russia.

The British and American Missions for the Three-Power Talks arrive in Moscow.

Mr. Cordell Hull deprecates pessimism with regard to the fighting in Russia.

23rd Sep.—Successful Russian counter-attacks are reported in the Leningrad sector, also near Odessa. Heavy fighting continues east of Kiev.

24th Sep.—Bitter fighting is reported both in the approaches to Leningrad and round Odessa. The Germans have been thrown on the defensive in the Central Sector and thrown back in the Murmansk region. M. Lozovsky, the Soviet spokesman, ridicules the German claim to have encircled vast Russian armies in the Kiev region. Enemy planes attempting a raid on Moscow are dispersed.

Britain warns Finland against invading pure Russian territory and promises to promote a Finnish-Russian settlement if the Finns cease further fighting.

The Soviet Government pledge their support to the Atlantic Charter at the Allied Council's meeting in London.

The Air Ministry announces that the Royal Air Force has been in action in Russia, destroying several German planes.

25th Sep.—The German claim to have entered the suburbs of Leningrad is not confirmed by the Moscow Radio which says that a strong German infantry and tank attack has been repulsed. An attack on Crimea by four Nazi divisions is developing but enemy divisions attacking Odessa have met with serious reverses.

It is revealed that squadrons of British planes are participating in the defence of Leningrad. Tanks are rolling out of British factories in enormous numbers for Russia.

Heavy movements of Soviet troops to the Siberian frontiers are reported.

BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAN, IRAQ, SYRIA, ETC.

19th Sep.—Sweden is to take charge of German interests in Iran.

20th Sep.—A State of Emergency is proclaimed in Bulgaria where the police report the arrest of a number of Soviet parachutists.

21st Sep.—The Iranian Premier presents his new Cabinet to Parliament, which demands **the trial of the ex-Shah. The latter is asked** to relinquish his properties to the State.

A new Syrian Ministry is formed with Hassan Hakim as Premier.

German pressure on Turkey to hand over control of the Straits and on Bulgaria to join the war is reported. King Boris of Bulgaria is stated to be *en route* to a conference with Hitler and the German Army and Navy Chiefs.

22nd Sep.—The Iranian State, by official decree, takes over the ex-Shah's property.

A Simla communiqué says that the Allied troops have not yet occupied Teheran; they are still encamped outside the city.

The Moscow Radio contradicts the Bulgarian report regarding the dropping of Soviet parachutists in Bulgaria.

The Columbia Broadcasting System's correspondent reports growing unrest in Bulgaria, including dynamiting, shooting and anti-Government demonstrations.

23rd Sep.—The Germans (it is revealed) confront Bulgaria with a virtual ultimatum, demanding her prompt entry in the war against Russia.

The Iranian Government recall their diplomatic representatives from Germany, Italy and Rumania.

24th Sep.—General Wavell, it is announced, has returned to India from a flying visit to London to discuss Middle East strategic problems with Mr. Churchill and Sir John Dill.

The Bulgarian Minister of the Interior disclaims any aggressive intentions on the part of his Government.

25th Sep.—It is learnt that about 600 refugees from the German Legation at Teheran have crossed the Turkish frontier.

The Chief of United States Air Corps and other Staff Officers have arrived in Jerusalem.

SHIPPING

19th Sep.—It is revealed that millions of cubic feet of shipping space have been released as a result of military salvage work in the Middle East.

The United States Navy Department announces that twelve British warships and eleven other craft are now in American ports for repairs.

21st Sep.—Two German E-boats are sunk in the North Sea while attempting to attack a British convoy.

23rd Sep.—President Roosevelt announces that the Administration is studying the question of arming American merchantships.

24th Sep.—Britain, says *The New York Times*, has promised to give reciprocal facilities for re-fitting American warships at Singapore.

THE FAR EAST

19th Sep.—More than 50 members of the staff of the Russian Embassy in Tokyo, with their wives, leave for Russia.

Mr. A. Duff Cooper, British Minister on a special mission to the Far East, who is on a flying visit to Batavia, declares that Britain will not sit by and allow the Dutch East Indies to be attacked.

20th Sep.—Fighting flares up in the Sino-Japanese war north-east of Canton.

Admiral Toyoda, Japanese Foreign Minister, reports to the Emperor on the international situation.

21st Sep.—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Britain, in a broadcast appeals for increased help to China.

The United States-Japan negotiations are at a stand still, America insisting that Japan shall have no special status in East Asia.

Persistent border incidents are reported between Japanese and Russian troops.

22nd Sep.—A skilful Chinese counter-attack halts the Japanese drive to Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, and causes heavy casualties in the ranks of the Japanese.

The British Ambassador to China arrives in Singapore to confer with Mr. Duff Cooper.

The Japanese admit mutiny by the puppet "Chinese Pacification Corps" in North Hunan.

Large Japanese troop movements are reported in Manchukuo and Korea.

Mr. Cordell Hull says that he has no information as to whether Prince Konoye, Japan's Premier, has sent a second letter to President Roosevelt.

25th Sep.—Japanese blue-jackets capture Yingtien in northern Hunan. Chungking is again bombed. The Chinese forces are threatening the Japanese flank in the battle of the Milo River.

A further batch of Indian troops have arrived in Singapore.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

19th Sep.—General de Gaulle, Leader of Free France, in a broadcast to the French people denounces the sinister manoeuvres of the Vichy clique. Two Frenchmen are shot by the Germans "for aiding the enemy through communist propaganda."

20th Sep.—A big clash is reported in Paris in which five Frenchmen are killed and several German soldiers wounded. The Germans arrest seventeen Frenchmen and shoot seven "hostages."

It is reported but not confirmed that Vichy is to have in the United States a new pro-British Ambassador, M. Charles Rist.

21st Sep.—Marshal Petain in a broadcast calls on Frenchmen in the occupied zone not to indulge in isolated attacks on the German army.

22nd Sep.—Two hundred arrests are reported in Paris where four theatres cancel their performances as a protest against the imposition of the curfew.

A Vichy report says that armoured cars and machine guns are to be used to quell the rising side of disorder in occupied France.

The Vichy Cabinet approves of a new plan for the defence of Dakar from whatever quarter an attack may come.

23rd Sep.—General de Gaulle announces the the formation of a new Free French Committee who will act as trustees for France till such time as they can hand over to a constitutionally representative French Government.

25th Sep.—The Vichy authorities sentence (*in absentia*) to death General Le Gentilhomme, the Free French leader, and confiscate his property.

OTHER OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

21st Sep.—The German authorities in Norway ban the issue of any funds to Quisling and his henchmen by the Bank of Norway.

22nd Sep.—It is revealed that an important munitions works at Vlasin in Southern Bohemia and a power station at Trebenice have been wrecked in an explosion.

King George of Greece arrives in London to take up his headquarters there.

23rd Sep.—The Germans hold 25 Belgians as hostages for the killing of two German policemen.

25th Sep.—Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, declares that Germany is directly responsible for feeding the people of German-occupied Europe.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

19th Sep.—Spain and Manchukuo have signed a treaty of Commerce, Friendship and Navigation.

20th Sep.—The Swedish Premier emphasises his Government's resolve to stay neutral.

The German Press and Radio start a campaign against the Argentine Government.

24th Sep.—The Argentine Government crush a threatened military plot.

N.B.—Please file the Madras War Review regularly for future reference.

[With the compliments of the Information Officer and Special Press Adviser, Madras.]

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